as the removal of a wall which separated two negual bodies of water, would e down to the level of the other. Proclaim free trade," open your ports to the production of the people, with nothing but depreciated Treasury working for ten cents a day, and what follows? in pours their goods, and out pours to get on with his specie-paying sub-treasuour money; goods come in and money goes ry? ent till it is all gone; then we must make ngt. And this is the way in which Mr. Walk- ures, to come here very soon and beg Conof "free trade," would increase the wages, and promote the "confort, education, and intelligence" of the American people—by de grading them to the condition, moral and paging them to the condition, moral and pagingly, and, in the end, the political condition, too, of the paupers and slaves of foreign despots. How could American freemen live As long as Trensury notes were above par. tion, too, of the purpers and successful to despots. How could American freemen live on a shilling a day? How could they educate their children, who would be obliged to specie; but when Treasury notes go down specie; but when Treasury notes go down below par, then every man pays in Treasury below par, then every man pays in Treasury and slaves. Depress one class, and you of cie, and the Treasury is bound to receive them course elevate another—put down the many at par, the Treasury is admit of receive them and you build up the few—first you establish a dollar of specie in its vaults, and of course, a ushality, and next a king. I submit, would not such the the tendency, if not the end, of "free trade," carried out to its final results? Yet this is "democracy," the modere "progressive democracy," as preached and prac-

ced by Polk and his party. But this is not all. The duties levied on breigners to protect our laboring men furn-sh nearly the whole revenue for the support goods from all maximo, but you transfer the armies, tax-groberers, lords, princes, and ensioners. The revenue collected from proand your convert a blessing into a bitter curse.

But thank God the remedy is in the hands of the people! I leave Mr Waller and free loss, and be ruined. trade with the voters," the 'toding millions," to settle the matter in their own way.

essay on the beaming of virce trade."

But Mr. Walker bears is that his report of 1815 published in England by order of Parliament. Caccelerated it it did not produce the repeal of the corn laws." This is another binner. The even laws were only suspended all Mr. Walker repealed the odices and Brush tacil of 1842. That second place is a substitute of the famine over, the corn laws.

Cessive imports of foreign goods, and the expensive imports of foreign goods. na have moved, or are ribrating or preparto be invaded by forcion a analyctures com I as integrity, than that of any or

But, above all I beg you to protect and thousands of its worshippers with his cherish your national industry; to protect ees and fat contracts. Peace will tional prosperity. Labor, in every depart, and this powerful negotiator is near ment-in for fields, in the workshops, in the hand. factories -cherish it and preserve it as the But fetus look back for a moment. What great element of your mational wealth and independence. When labor prospers, all and Locofice policy. When Mr. Van Bustles interests prosper—when labor is decrease into power he found a surplus of

capital of labor ? Estimate your labor at one the expenditures; and ruin and bankruptey tenth of your population, say two millions of laboring men, if they earn but \$180 per multiplied by two millions, the number of laborers, unless our labor capital equal to six thousand millions of dollars; and this is the great element of power and wealth and prosperity that Mr. Walker would sacrifice and degrade to the wretched condition of Entapean labor, by his miserable, policy of circotrade"-compelling the Americans to work as cheapas they do in Europe, or give up their markets and their money to foreigners.

As, then, you value the viriue, liberry, and independence of your country. I beseech you protect and defend your labor from the ruinous effects of foreign competition. I call upon the laboring men-the voters of the landto come to the rescue, to protect themselves; the power is in their own bands, let them exert it for their own security and defence. I know what it is to labor-1 come from the ranks of the laboring men-1 teel for their in teresia, and sympathize in their sufferings; and when I desert them, may Heaven Jesert

THE INCONSISTENCY AND DE-STRUCTIVE POLICY OF POLK AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Walker next speaks of his great harror of paper money. must tollow an inflated paper currency." Nothing is more injurious, he says, "than the The very thing be has been a leacating, and adopt the sub-treasury and finally, repeat the marified 1842; what has followed? Down immense sacrifices, and "depressing the in coes revenue and up goes the national debi dustry of the whole country;" and his elo- at the rate of twenty or thirty millions a year quent denunciation of paper money and its thousands of lives, and millions of money inous effects is made at the very moment wasted in a foreign land, and who knows to mat he is issuing millions and tens of millions, what? Who can tell for what this war is o paper money, in the form of Treasury notes, now prosecuted, or how or when it is to end; and is now calling on us to nuthorise the isspeof some eighteen or twenty millions more demoralize our people, involve our country of this miserable "paper money." which he in an coormous debt, resulting in roine cays, is so disastrons to every national interand appressive taxation, and may end in the that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and take up the conof a former law, omitted accidently in the fra-

free trade" on American labor.

The great object and office of a tariff is to that last year he received and paid out lorrytect high and prosperous labor against the eight millions of dollars, all in specie. Now country. uinous effects of free competition with low sir, let him issue fifteen or twenty millions of additional Treasury notes, and next year he wants no protection against high lobor, but he high must be protected against the law. specie; sir, it will expel specie from the counceby free competition, he brought down to its try; this depreciated paper money, Treasuschroad to pay for foreign goods. It will en-rich brokers and money shavers at the ex-

notes, continental money, how is Mr. Walker He is bound by law to pay in specie and has scarcely a dollar of specie in his vaults. ur own hats, shoes, and clothing, or go with He will be obliged, by his own mid measure his *model President," and the advocates, gress to relieve him from the rumous effects a dollar of specie in its vaults, and of course, its paper, like any other non-specie-paying bank, must depreciate.

What gives value to paper money? Conrertibility-Convertibility into specie on de-mand. What is your sub-treasury but an overgrown Government bank, issuing millions and tens of millions at paper money. without a dollar of specie to redeem it? vast non-specie-paying bank, with its paper depreciated, perhaps, 15 or 20 per cent. If ish nearly the whole revenue for the support of G section. But establish three trade," depreciated, perhaps, 15 or 20 per cent. If the issue of Transury notes should greatly extend you not only release the foreigner and his execution of the condition of the con hardens to your own impoverished pear revenue, as they will, if you increase their is burdens to your own impoverished pea-ple—you appear swarms of tax gatherers to harm a null plunder them—to sell their last cow, and take the last bite of bread from their whill real, to support your wars, your standing arms, tax-gatherers, lords, princes, and silternative, that or nothing. Is it honest, is it right to lorce your brave, poor soldiers, tective duties heretologe levied on foreign your housest creditors, your clerks, and hongoods was felt, not us a barden, but as a est hirelings, to take this depreciated rag cublessing and benefit in the protection and rener? Is it right to force the poor soldier's prosperity they gave to the national industry; wile to go to the hard-hearted broker to shave al these daties, paid by foreigners for the patience at the rate of 15 or 20 per cent, all these daties, paid by foreigners to do enable her to buy bread for her starving en your norts, cush your labor, joun-children? To force your contractors to do date; our country with largin productions, the same thing to meet their liabilities for nail then resort for revenue to direct largition, provisions to feed your troops in Mexico. provisions to feed your troops in Mexico?

Sir, I can go for no such injustice: no such M. Waker says, in will soon become an axion the right to borrow and pay in good money, but not to pay in its own depreciated oa laber and wages"—in American labor—

8 small mistake; if he had said a tax opon
foreign labor, for the protection and encour
12 statement of the protection and encour
13 statement of the protection and encour
14 statement of the protection and encour
15 statement of the protection and encouragainst of American labor, he would have paper manay—its ruinous effects upon the been right. This is a small blunder. He national industry, its tendency to induce exviil no should revise and correct it in his next cessive imports of foreign goods, and the ex-

plished, and the famine aver, the corn laws are are always at war. When they preach go into operation again on the list of March, the scale and all. But Mr. Walker says they flatter the people as the true sovereigns he has not only converted Great Britain, but the land, then comes a veto, when they he has staggered all Europe. Hear him! of the land, then comes a veto, when they Hear him! France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Prussia, Switzerland, Halland, Bulgium, Denmark, Sweden, and even Chille and the stagger france, when they say 54 40 or Treasury notes; when they say 54 40 or the stagger france of the land, then comes a veto, when they have the land, the lan for Treasury notes; when they say 54 40 or fight, look out for "slink out" and 49; when they say no conquest, look out for all of Mex-

This policy of the Administration has been ereasing or steengthening their protective more disastrous to the host interests of the systems, wherever their markets are likely country, more damperous to its harmony and ing in competition with their own. But who existed since the foundation of the Governold Mr. Walker they were "cibrating or pre ment. Three years ago, when this Adminparing to move?" They may vibrate a little, istra ion came into power, it lound the cour to a mise Mr. Walker, and induce him to take try peaceful and prosperous in all its in our doies off their goods, and he has done it. And what have they done? Nothing—country has been governed by party and nothing at all. They are "vibrating," but for party. Unable to reward their numer-their tariff vibrations all go up, instead of dava, while they laugh at Mr. Walker's enables it to satisfy the ravinous appetite of and a tain it against the efforts of its ene-their grasp on the people's treasury. Nothtries, foreign and domestic, to break it down. ing but a failure of revenue-want of money Labor lies at the very foundation of the na . - an empty Treasury, will give us peace

pressed, all other interests must suffer end inhout 40 millions in the Trensury; when he What is all other capital compared with the went out, he left it about 40 millions in delinational and individual, prevailing through out the land. In this state of thines, the year, this is equal to the interests of a capit. Whice came into power in 1841; they passed tal of \$3 000 per annum at 6 per cent, which, the tariffol 1842, and the prosperity of the country was restored, and the Treasury replenished as if by magic. In the four years offits operation it paid off nearly \$10,000,000 ofthe principal and interest of the public debt and in a year or two more, after extinguishment of the debt, it would have left a surplus of 10 millions a year for the improvement of our great rivers and harboraffording security to life and property, am giving prosperity and increased extent to our

vast internal commerce. But this bright and cheering prospect wa suddenly overcust by the overthrow of the Whigs, and the accession of the present Administration, in 1845. See to what they have aiready brought the country! From character and a credit to high as to command untold millions at a premium they have bro' it down so low, that they are now unable we are told, to affect a loan of some 10 or 12 millions on any terms. Look what the Bal tion prescribed and dictated the policy of this Administration in advance-this was done by an irresponsible enucus, of artful and ulira politicians, with Mr. Walker at their head. He. Mr. Walker, mude Polk and Dallas what they are; he built up this Ad The calamities which ministration; he now dictates its policy, an governs us action. Yes, sir, that cauci exteried a pledge from their chief, and mad expansions contractions, and fluctuations of life promise, in his inaugural, to carry ou the paper system." This operations and se dunive system," says Mr. Walker, leads to annexation of Texas, resulting in war. be excessive importation of farcign goods. Next, to arrest internal improvement, there

ys is now but a slight impediment to important paper money? Worse than bank which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriations for the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriation appropriation of the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriation of the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriation of the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriation of the deficiency which must fill with horrer and despair the ciencies of appropriation of the deficiency which mu

The Whig Conventions of Greene and Crawford Counties, Ohio, have passed resolufirst choice for the Presidency. The Conventions held in Montgomery and Pickaway Countion at home, and specie will go and is going ties, expressed no decided preference, but

> I should not much lancy to marry a man ho snoked segars. Still, I look with lenieny upon single men who include thus, beise, poor fellows, they think that's comfort. If I were in a marrying mood (and I hope I never shall be) I should ask my admirer expect I would annex-with the Will-not

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Washington, Feb.29. A message was read from the President in 24th inst. requesting to be informed "whether the active operations of the army of the United States in Mexico have been, and now are, suspended; and if so, by whose agency, and in virtue of what authority such armistice has been effected." The President states that he has received no information relating to the subject, other than that

ive message of the 22d inst. Mr. Turney presented joint resolutions of the ted. Legislature of Tennessee, in lavor of un ines, &c. lost by volunteers in the war; and

Mr. Rusk presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, praying that a law may be passed to compel the district judge to confine his residence to his judicial district; and also asking that the officers of the Texan navy may be incorporated into the navy the United States.

Mr Clarke presented a petition of a num-ber of citizens of Rhode-Island, praying that the war with Mexico may be brought to a

from Ohio, Musenchusetts, Illinois, Maine. Pennsylvania and New-York, praying for the withdrawal of the United States troops rom Mexico, and the speedy termination of

he war. Mr. H. also presented a number of Anti-Slavery petitions, and a petition from an in-lividual for indemnity for French spoliations. Mr. Bugby, on leave, introduced a bill rel-tive to the boundary line between Alabama Mass, was appointed. Mr. Palfrey of and Florida; which was read twice and re-

The resolution submitted vesterday by Mr. Benton, requesting the President to commu- aries adopted, and the bill passed occure a copy of the proceedings of the late Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Cotamittee on Rules, reported amendments for allowing mem-The hill conveying the franking privilege

o Mrs. Louisa Catharine Adams, was reeived from the House, and was taken up.

Senate, which provides that the Senate shall hold its executive sessions with closed doors. was faid upon the table; 39 to 13.

The last of the series of resolutions subremoval of the injunction of secresy from the committee, past proceedings of the Seconte, was laid on The Spe

tat of the Naval Appropriation bill to the ommittee of Ways and Means, with a view The for Dry-Docks.

Reports from the Committees were re-

The Committee of Claims reported a resoution, which was adopted, calling upon the not compliment Papal form of government ecretary of the Treasury for a statement of enumber of induitional clerks necessary to

Department. Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on Comerce, reported a bill to allow a drawback on wheat imported from the British North American Provinces, when manufactured in the U. ited States and experted to loreign coun-

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill supplemental to the act entitled "An act concerning the Gen. Car upreme Court of the United States,' roved June 17, 1844. Mr. Ingersoll's bil. clieves the Judges of the Supreme Court rom circuit duties for two years. Mr. Bown proposed another plan for relieving the supreme Cours from their oppressive labors. favor of peace. The whole subject was postponed till Mon-

Mr. Farrelly from the Committee on Prtents, reported, with amendments, the bill to authorize the appointment of additional exinally disposed of,

The Honse did not again go into Commitre of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Several memorials and petitions were preented. Among the others was one presented y the Vice President for a grant of land for he construction of a railroad in Iowa, which was duly received and ordered to be print-

Another was presented by Mr. Houston, praying indemnity for loss by the seizure of sioner of Patents. Also, a report of the num the schooner Francisco. Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, from citizens of

Baltimore, in favor of reducing postage on letters to a uniform low rate. Also received and referred.

Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive The Hon. Mr. Breese presented resolutions laid on the table. adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of a railroad from Mieligan to the Pacific, the Report of the Commissioner of Patents

Senate after opening doors, the Executive ession adjourned. House. The amendments pending when on Patents. be Honse adj. yesterday were rejected, yeas 19, nays 194. The Marine Bill was then read 79, nays 104. The Marine Bill was then read a third time, when Mr. McClelland moved to persof the late Republic of Texas. It was econsider, for the purpose of making salaries referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

of Examiners two thousand dollars. The Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, addressed the House at length in opposition to it, and declaimed against all large salaries as Regents for the Smithsonian Institute, which contrary to the genius of our institutions and was read twice. dican in character. Pending the discussion Mr. Vinton of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved that the House go into committee of the whole said that this act would be an exact transcript

ore is the "freight," which Mr. Walker glaring inconsistency? What are Treasury Union itself; an event, the contemplation of the bill providing for the defi-

The question being in order, Mr. Schenck of Ohio, proposed his amendment to striking

out the sum proposed to be appropriated for negotiating the loan. 3)r. Rockwell of Connecticut, addressed the Committee on the Finances of the Country generally, condemning the policy of the Ad nistration, and reviewed at some length ac companied with much severity the report of Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury which he said abounded with great errors an wilful misrepresentations, made to deceive the

Mr. McLane followed in a rejoinder to Mr. Smoking. "Methiaks." said Miss Smix, Rockwell and alluded to the speech of Mr Thompson, of Indiana, made several week

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported

would be smoke against my wishes after gantly written letter by Mrs. Adams, reliet of the late John Quincy Adams, acknowledging the receipt of the tesolutions of the House, and tendering her sincere thanks for the distinguished & signal manner in which the feelings of the House and the regard of the public, had been manifested.

March 2d.

SENATE. The Hon. Mr. Bradbury, of Me submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to enquire when the Presi-A message was real to the Senate of the dent's Message and accompanying documents would be printed, and said the prospects were that they might not be completed before the

and dollars for paying for the expenses of ne-gotiating the loan, and to substitute Treasury next session of Congress.

Mr. Dix of New York, spoke briefly in opsition to it, and said that the delay had been easioned by the time required for engraving the appropriation for an embasy to Rome Much excitement and debate ensued, during

It was, after some further conversational decommunicated to the Senate with his execu- bate and a few words of explanation between Messrs. Westcott, Sevier and Bradbury, adop-

Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the Legislature of Tennessee, in addiers of the U-crease of pay to the private coldiers of the U-nited States Army; for the payment of hors-ging the duty on fish to a specific or discrimiting duty. He said the present Tariff gave for compensation to certain companies which British interest advantages over that of the U served in 1835 and 1837. States, and he considered the modification pe titioned for highly necessary.

The Senate Bill was then taken up, for ma king attachments issuing out of the United States Court, conformable to those of the State Courts, which had been returned from House with amendments.

Mr. Webster spoke briefly, and went for susteining the bill. The Hon. Mr. Mason, of Va. from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill pro Mr. Hale presented numerous petitions | Viding for the payment of the heirs of John Paul Jones, and in favor of the House amendviding for the payment of the heirs of John

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, of Me. the bill was informally apssed over.

A number of private bills were then taken and acted upon. House. Mr. Mason moved that the Speaker fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Adams, on the Joint Committee of the

The bill in reference to Examiners in the Patent Office was then taken up, and the amendment respecting two thousand dollar sal-R. Ingersoll explained the bill.

bers to file notices of bills that came up a petitions, under direction of the Speaker, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution, which

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, on deficiency of appropriations for the fiscal year on to-morrow.

A letter was produced from Mr. Smith, calling attention to his invention for taking year

and navs. of the regular amount of pay to those officers and soldiers who were taken prisoners by the James R. Ingersoll said it was an important mitted by Mr. Allen, which provides for the invention, and moved its reference to a select for a long period from engaging in active

The Senate then went into Executive Sess-to national interchanges of books, which Mr. Adams was about to offer when attacked House. Mr Vinton moved the recom- with apoplexy. On motion, it was referred to

e Committee on the Library.

The bill providing for deficit appropriations o reconsider the subject of Appropriations was then taken up. Mr. Thompson, of Ia.

then proceeded to make an able and eloquen reply to Mr. McLane.
Mr. Levin took the floor, and made a speech to Mr. McLane.

against sending a minister to Rome: would which is inimical to Republican institutions. After he closed, and the transaction of some acilitate the transaction of business in his other unimportant business, the House adjourn-

> WASHINGTON, March 3. Senate. A Message was received from the President communicating the correspondence between the Government and Wise, called for by a previous resolution o the Senate. It was received and ordered to

Gen. Cass proposed to introduce a bill for the purpose of ascertaining and paying Cali-Mr. Dickinson of New York, presented the

occeedings of a large and respectable meeting held at Saratoga, N. Y. against the war and in

Mr. Pearce then moved to resume the con sideration of the special order of the day, bu gave way to a motion to take up a joint reso ation from the House to purchase maps, charts. &c. for the use of the Congressional Library

which being disposed of, Mr. Payton of N. Jersey, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of said State instructing their Senators and Representatives to support Mr. Whitney's plan of a railroad to the Pacific. In introducing these resolutions the honorable Senator took occasion to say that they were contrary to his preconceived of pinions, and that he did not feel the necessity being guided by them. They were duly re-

eived and ordered to be printed.

was laid on the table On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate ther went into Executive session.

House. The Speaker, Mr. Winthrep, laid On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into Executive session. In the House, the Speaker announced the before the House a report from the Commis first thing in order to be Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's notion to reconsider the vote on the appromer of Immigrants arrived in the United States

during the past year. Ordered printed. Washington, March 4. SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secre After some twenty minutes spent in relation tary of State, exhibiting a statement of the oother unimportant business, on motion of number and designation of passengers which have arrived in each of the collection district

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Miss. on leave, intro

Mr. Pearce of Md. introduced a bill to ex-

of the U.S. during the past year, which wa THE YUCATAN COMMISSIONER SOLICITING The Vice President laid before the Senate THIS GOVERNMENT FOR SUCCOR.-M. Sierro, which was received and ordered to be printed. showing the operations of that depart Senate after opening doors, the Executive ment during the last year, which was very vol he Commissioner from Yucatan, has received despatches of grave import from his Governuminous. It was referred to the Committee

They represent the Indians as committing Mr. Rusk of Texas introduced a bill to prohe most horrible massneres on the whites, and devastating whole villages, and sparing neither age nor sex. Forty thousand savages, full armed, are

said to be in the field. They have procured arms and ammunition from the Balize. M. Sierra is instructed to solicit aid from our Novernment, in the shape of arms & amnunttion, and also to ask that a portion of the Home Squadron be dispatched to save the residue of the Yucatecoes from extermina

This request will be considered by the Cabi-

THE GALAXY. ming of the new Tariff of 1846; and he hoped no objection would be raised against its pas-

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went

into Executive session on the consideration of

The Senate adjourned after being in Exec-

utive session to a quarter past 5 o'clock, P. M. without disposing of the Treaty.

House. Mr. Sawyer gave notice that he ould, at an early day, ask leave to introduce

a bill making provisions to bring home the re mains of officers and soldiers killed or died in

Mexico. Mr. Vinton, the Chairman of Ways and

Means moved that the House resolve itself in-

Mr. Strong rose and proceeded in a power-

its course, in relation to the Mexican War,

eace or the vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Mr. Cabell of Florida, obtained the floor, &

proceeded to address the Committee in oppo-sition to the course of the Administration. He

earnestly denounced its whole course in regard

to the war, and charged it with having unner

essarily and unconstitutionally commenced it He went on, at considerable length, to ani-

madvert on the acts of the Government, and

to criticise its positions and the general ten

sition or annexation of Mexico, in toto. He said he would be glad if there was a lake of

burning fire between this country and Mex-

Mr Vinton moved to strike out five thous

which Nativism was again discussed by Mr

The Committee rose without disposing of the

IN THE SENATE. Sundry petitions and

nemorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of Mr.

Holliday and others, printers at Washington

or the establishment of a congressional print-

ng office, which was referred to the Commit-

the sentiments of the Chicago Convention

versels, praying for the passage of a law

d Maj. Borland, praying for an allowance

Mexicans at Encarnacion, and thus prevented

Mr. Breese of Illinois presented a resolution

for consideration, instructing the Judiciary

Committee to inquire into the expediency of

establishing a tariff on the fees which the At-

orneys of the United States may receive

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sevier, went

House of Representatives. Mr. Plant o New-York, from the Committee on Commerce

reported a bill in favor of remitting the duties

n goods destroyed in the city of New-York

Mr. Evans of Maryland, from the Com-

nittee on Public Lands, reported a joint reso

lution providing for a bounty of land to soldiers

who have continued in service during the war

notwithstanding they may have been promo

ed out of the rank, and thus, as officers, may

After considerable debate, the subject was

The House resolved itself into Committee of

the Whole, and took up the bill for supplying

the deficiencies in the appropriations of the

Mr. Vinton moved an amendment, for in

serting an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the relief and protection of Ameri-

tions for new missions, was lost, the vote on it

The hill was then ordered to be engrossed.

In the Senate, a petition was presented by

Mr. Webster, from citizens of Virginia, for

for the purchase of infant female slaves, which

priation bill, and Mr Ingersoll replied to Air.

Mr. Charles Brown also replied to Mr. Le-

[Telegraphic intelligence to the New

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1848.

York papers]

cin, and the motion to reconsider was lost, and

evin in an eloquent speech.

the bill passed, 137 to 15. Adj.

-

WASHINGTON, March 8.

in adjournment, which was carried.

during the great fire of 1835, which was read

twice incommittee of the whole.

not be entitled to such a hounty.

oformully laid aside.

being yeas 63, nave 95.

current year.

nlo executive se .. on.

which was ordered to be printed.

to 71.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

TUESDAY, March 7.

dency of its measures. He oppose

Notes, which was adopted.

question, and the House adj.

After he had concluded.

Tuesday, March 14, 1848.

THE TREATY.

Our readers are aware that the attention the Senate has been for several days occupied is edited by our old friend, Oliver Johnson, with the consideration of a Treaty, forwarded by Mr. Trist for ratification or rejection by the Union, and take up the bill to supply the deficiencies in the Treasury for the fiscal stance, the terms of this Treaty in so far a they have been made public.

ful argument to defend the Administration and 1. The restoration of Peace between the Republics of the United States and Mex-He said he was either in favor of an honorable

The establishment of a boundary which the Rio Grande, from the Gulf of Mexico to per California.

The payment to Mexico, in consideration y accomplishment of the desired end. of this cession, of Fifteen Millions of Dollars, and, in addition, the payment by the United citizens of the U. States, (say five millions of dollars.)

The most intense anxiety is every where manifested respecting the result of these deliberations of the Senate. Never, perhaps, were more important interests at stake-the interests not of the present generation alone, Mr. Thibadeaux of La moved to strike out but of all coming generations throughout this entire continent. Thousands of lives and millions of treasure have already been worse than squandered; our national character has been ompromised; a neighboring Republic has been wantonly and needlessly assailed, in a temper most unbecoming a Christian people. and for a purpose most inconsistent with our own political institutions; fair terms and conditions of peace have once been rejected by our chivalrous President, and the nation, disappointed in its sanguine hopes and weary of its grievous burden, most heartily wishes for tee on Printing.

Mr. Miller presented the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New-Jersey, for the improvement of harbors and rivers, affirming repose. Propositions for peace, with still greater concessions than before, are again

made- and what shall be the result?

Mexico understands but too well the only condition on which this unprincipled Adminis-At twenty minutes past twelve, Mr. Sevier tration can be propitiated. Accordingly it moved the Senate go into Executive Session, submits-in its present helplessness and deswhich was agreed to.

In the House, Mr. Hunt moved to suspend pair-to the cession of an immense territorydwarfing itself with the limits of a small, unimthe rules in order that he might introduce a resolution [upon what subject the telegraph was silent.] The motion was negatived—82 portant state, without rank or character among nations. And on the other hand, provided the treaty be ratified, what advantage shall vania, in place of Mr. Hornbeck, deceased, was qualified and took his seat. we have gained? Will the glory of half a score of brilliant victories over the disorganiz-The House then proceeded to the considera ed troops of Mexico appear in the eyes of our tion of the bill exempting supreme judges from holding circuit courts for two years. Mr. J. practical, economical people as a solid, permanent good, when they are called upon to settle the enormous debt which the War has fixed upon them? And will it seem a "bargain," very much to be rejoiced over, when a few A petition was presented by Mr. Dix, from thousand square miles of comparative desert citizens of New-York, consigneds of foreign have been purchased at four times the price authorizing goods to be sent to the custon for which itmight doubtless have been obtained house immediately on the arrival of the vessels before ever hostilities commenced? without the necessity of waiting for the term of five days.

Mr. Jefferson Davis presented the petition

But while we are compelled to admit that by the proposed treaty, our condition will be res, exposed to the ungenial climate of Mexico. Boston. The President and his Cabinet, swayed by the The President and the Control Trinnella, Caration of Internal Control Control Trinnella, Caration Control Trinnella, Caration Control Trinnella, Caration Control Cont power to disorganize the Army, and to put an end to all subordination. Rather than this in a style exhibiting a high degree of correctness wretched state of things should continue for and taste. The statistics furnished will of course another year, we trust that all prudent mem- be highly interesting to all friends of the institubers of the Senate will vote to accept the con-tion, and particularly so to its graduates. The ditions of the Treaty, unsatisfactory as they whole number of Alunon, as appears by the work are, and thus relieve us from a ruinous and before us, is 857, of whom 146 are deceased.

The Vt. Mercury was not aware, probably, that "The Other Side of the Picture," which it credits, together with "The Bachelor's Complaint," to the N. J. Mirror, originally appeared in the Galaxy. Such is the fact.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

As a token of respect to the memory of the New Haven, dead, from surviving friends, they should take Shoreham, can seamen in foreign ports, which was the small labor necessary to publish deaths. Weybridge, An amendment, striking out all appropria-And nothing is more eagerly sought for in a newspaper, than the joyous event of marriage. Salisbury, Will not clergymen and others in our vicinity Ferrisburgh, communicate to us promptly these two most im- Leicester, Mr. C. J logersoll wished to make a speech open the merits of the question. He moved portant occurrences in human life. Especially a bridegroom who neglects his duty to the Lincoln, printer in this respect, cannot expect happi- Monkton, ness in his conjugal relation, nor does he de- Granville, setting apart the proceeds of the public lands

We have received from the Hon. William Slade, his interesting report of the proceedings. No Liceuse majority 500; last year 644. of the Western Education Society, to which he is attached. We cannot particularize. The Bennington " (only 4 towns) " contents are highly interesting to the friends of Windham " (19 towns)

We acknowledge the reception of valuable documents from Senators Upham and Phelps, and from Mr. Marsh. We shall com- Caledon's " (11 towns) License mence the publication of Mr. Phelps's Speech Lamoille

We give our readers this week the conclusion of the able and unauswerable speech of Mr. Stewart. We commend it especially to ing the circuit of Addison County, delivering the attention of every one who is not thorough- or more lectures in each town on the subj

of Addison, Greeting :- We congratulate you

munication, between the two leading towns of Old Addison;" and hope that good feeling may advance between them, as rapidly as the means of communication.

upon the establishment of the lightning com-

(Signed.) ALL OUR CITY

THE BLACKSTONE CHRONICLE.—We have received the first and second number of this Journal established at the flourishing village of Blackstone, Mass. The paper is executed in fine style. Its appearance is first rate, and it formerly of Middlebury. Mr. Johnson has been connected with the N. Y. Tribune for a number of years. If talents and tact as a writer entitle an editor to success, Mr. John son will not fail. Most certainly we hope not.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

The friends of this institution will be gratiwill include within the bounds of the United fied to learn that the efforts which have been States all the territory North and East of made to place it on a secure and made to place it on a secure and permanent basis, have so far met with very encouraging El Paso; and thence, along a line to the Pa-cific, the Provinces of New Mexico and Up-success, and will doubtless result in the speed-

We are also happy to learn that Gov. Eston will probably accept the appointment of Pro-States of the sums due, or which may be fessor of Chemistry and Natural History, and found due by the Government of Mexico, to enter upon the duties of his office. enter upon the duties of his office as early as is practicable.

The vacancy in the professorship of Mathamatics is temporarily filled by Mr. Talcott a graduate of Yale College. It is hoped that Mr. Parker, who has been appointed to this professorship, will enter upon its duties in a few months.

Mr. Robbins, the sucressor of Professor Stoddard in the department of Ancient Languages, commenced his labors with the present term The high reputation of Professor Robbins affords a sufficient guarantee that this department will be amply sustained in the elevated character it had attained under his lamented predecessor.

AMERICAN ART-UNION.

We would call the attention of our readers o the advertisement of this Association, in another column. The Art-Union has already done much to encourage American talent & to elevate the character of the Fine Arts in our own country. We trust there are many in this region who will avail themselves of this opportunity of at once contributing to the success of American Art, and of gratifying their own taste by the possession of fine specimens in Painting. It is well worth one's while, at least, to examine the copies in the possession of Dr.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNION MAGAZINE The March number of this periodical is before us, and its contents are anusually good. Among the Contributors, for this mouth, are W. Gilmore Simms, Gao. W. Peck, Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, and Mr. Mary S. B. Dans-all widely known in the lingrary world. We also notice a beautiful ballad by John G. Saxe, emitted "The Chapel Bell."

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REFIRM The first two numbers of this work are before cle on the Mexican War-somewhat character ized, indeed, by a kind of extravag, nee psculiato those writers who judge of practical matters almost incalculably worse than when this in- solely on abstract principles, and a little unjust famous invasion was commenced, yet we shall to the Whites, but on the whole a pungent expomost heartily rejoice to see peace confirmed, sition of the folly and wishedness of the present even on such conditions nothere. We can War. The Editors' Address, in the same num never have a better, while this insane Admin- ber, is characteristic of the author (Mr. Emer istration continues. Matters are daily growing son.) in his better moods. The March No. seems worse and worse. The national debt is rapidly (from the little attention we have been able to accumulating. Disease is wasting away our for- give it) to be fully equal to the first. -Published by Coolidge & Wiley, No. 12 Water Street,

LICENSE VOTE .- March, 1848. Returns of Addison County.

No License. License. Middlebury, Vergennes, Addison, 41 76 Bristol. 130 53 61. 36 23 41 11 64 65 24 Goshen,

1443

Windsor Co. (17 towns) No License 217 msj-Rutland 43 " Orange " (Chelsea & Randolph) " 40 " Chittenden" (complete) (S towns) License 421 Washington " (6 towns) No License 90 " (7 towns) Licenso " (3 towns) Orleans,

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

It appears from an advertisement in your colly acquainted with the miscrable policy and the contemptible manœuverings of Polk and his Cabinet.

Temperance. This gentleman has devoted hit time and talents to this important work, for the last fourteen years. He has travelled through the State of New York, and lectured in nearly every The Telegraph Office at Vergennes, we are happy to learn, is now in successful operation,

Mr. Comp. happy to learn, is now in successful operation, under the direction of our friend, Mr. C. H. Phelps. The completion of the arrangements was announced to our citizens, by the following handsome congratulations:

FROM VERGENNES.

The smallest city in the World, to the Shire of Addison, Greeting: — We congratulate you

March 18th 1848.

His discourses. It should also be remarked, that Mr. Coffin is a member of a Church in Cooperatus, N. Y., and he draws his weapons from the Bible and from man's relation to Good, as well as from temporal interest and expediency. Let the people assemble and hear this vereran soldier, sometimes called 'old Rough and Ready' of the Tomperance war, and they will be well paid for their trouble.

ONE WHO HAS HEARD HIM

March 18th, 1848.